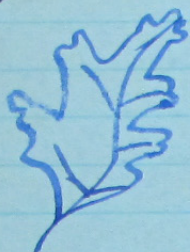


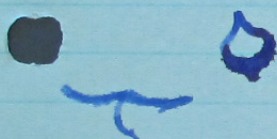
White oak. Leaves 5-9" - lobes rounded
notches deep, acorns
 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1" & cup shallow.



Black oak. Leaves sharp lobes, 4-6" l.
Notches deep, acorn
smaller & cup larger than
red oak.



Red oak.



Beech. Paired veins



Ash.



Books.

Birds.

Birds of Eastern (Western) Canada.
Chester Reed 1.25.

Birds of Canada. (Canadian Son. Ottawa.)
P. Inverner 2.50.

Mus.

Mus of Canada .50 (Dominion)
Mus of Ontario .25 (Govt.)

Homers.

Wild Homers.

James Jones .75
Wild Homers - Eastern (Western) Canada.
Chester Reed 1.25.

Mushrooms. etc.

Mushrooms, Ferns + Grasses.

James Jones .75

Book of Woodcraft

Ernest Thomas Seton
1.50

Nature Guiding (Comstock Co.)
Dr. Vinal.

CANOEING.

PHOEBE HAMILTON.

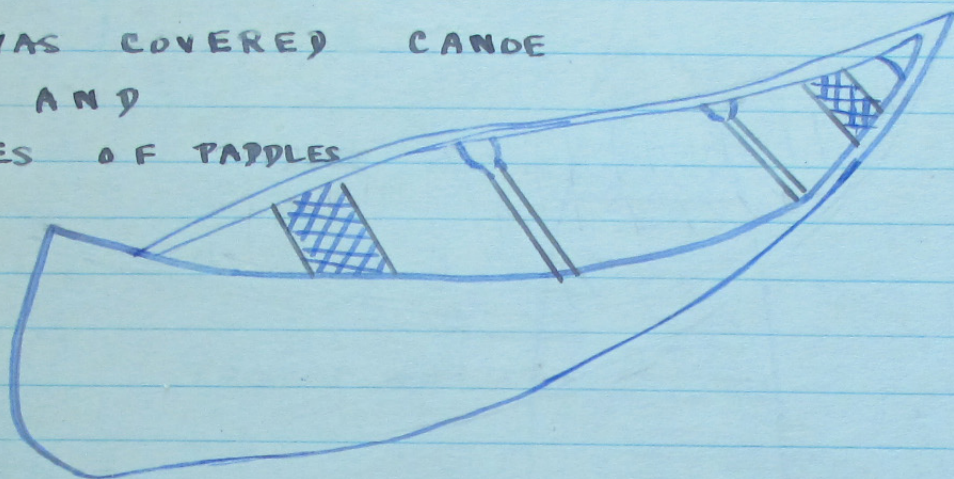
Salsperry

Camp Tanamakom

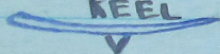
Sept. 1958

Canoing.

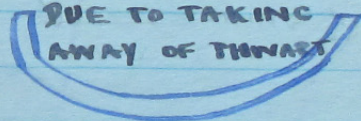
CANVAS COVERED CANOE
AND
TYPES OF PADDLES



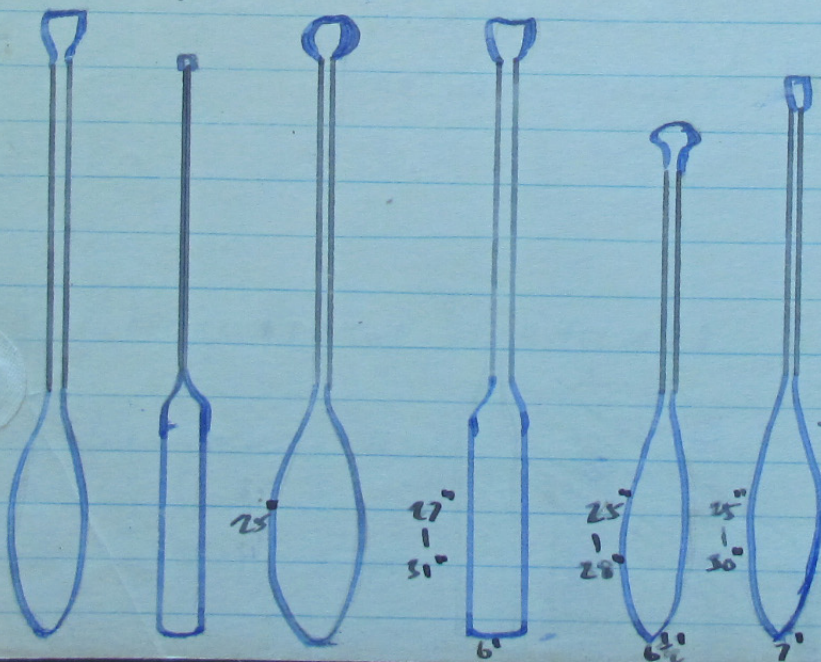
STANDARD
KEEL



HOCCE D
DUE TO TAKING
AWAY OF THWAST



BEAVER INDIAN
TAIL VOYAGEURS



LENGTH
OF
PADDLES.

4'9" - 5'9"

25"

27"
31"

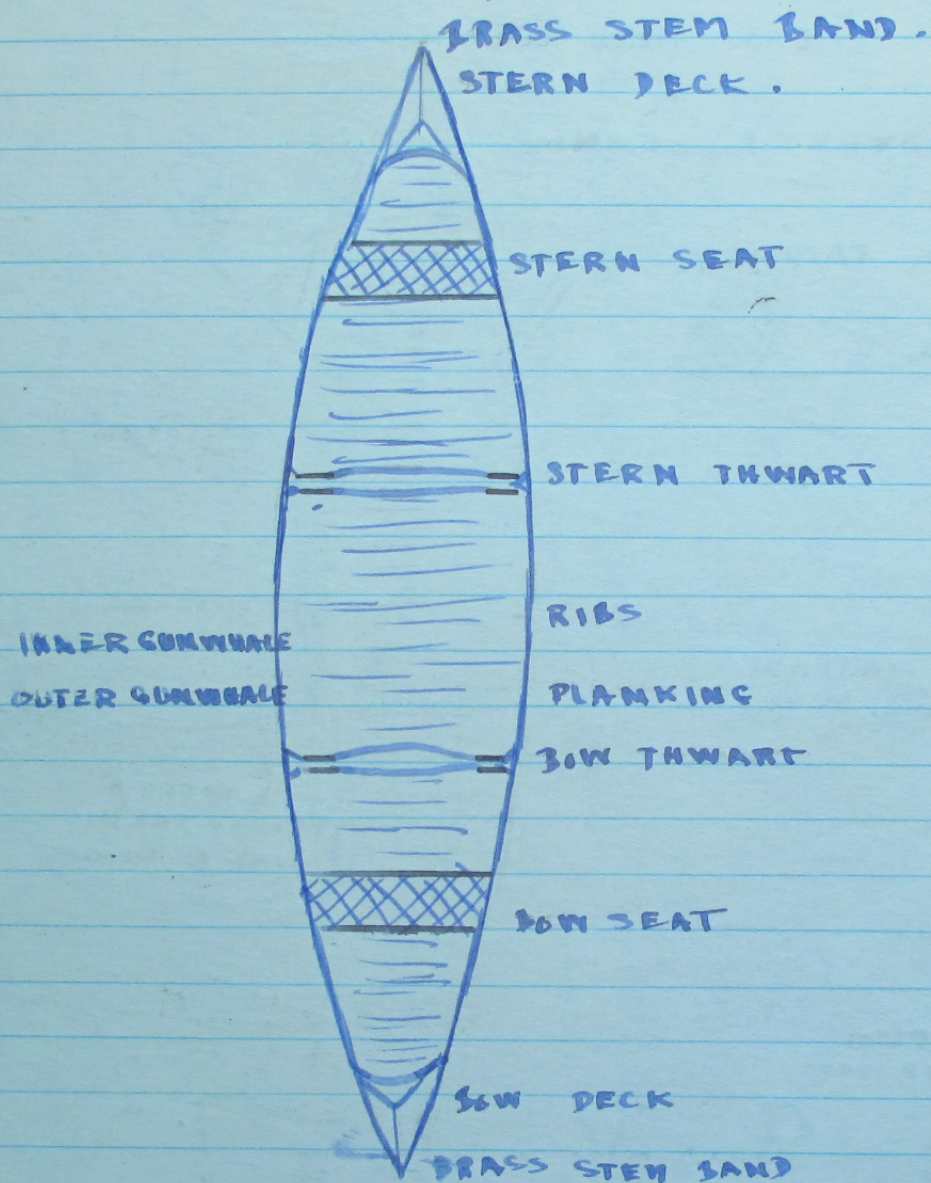
25"
28"

25"
30"

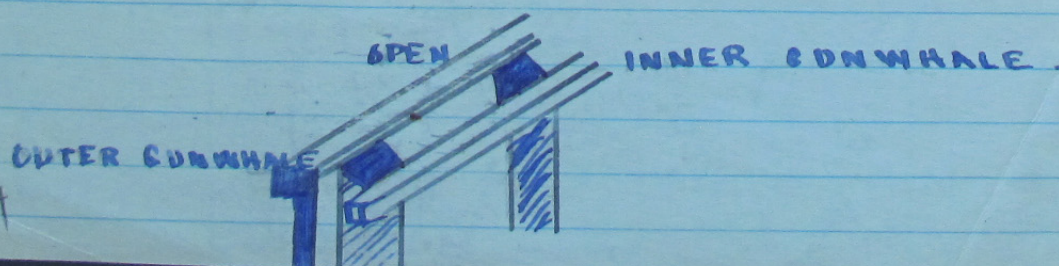
7'

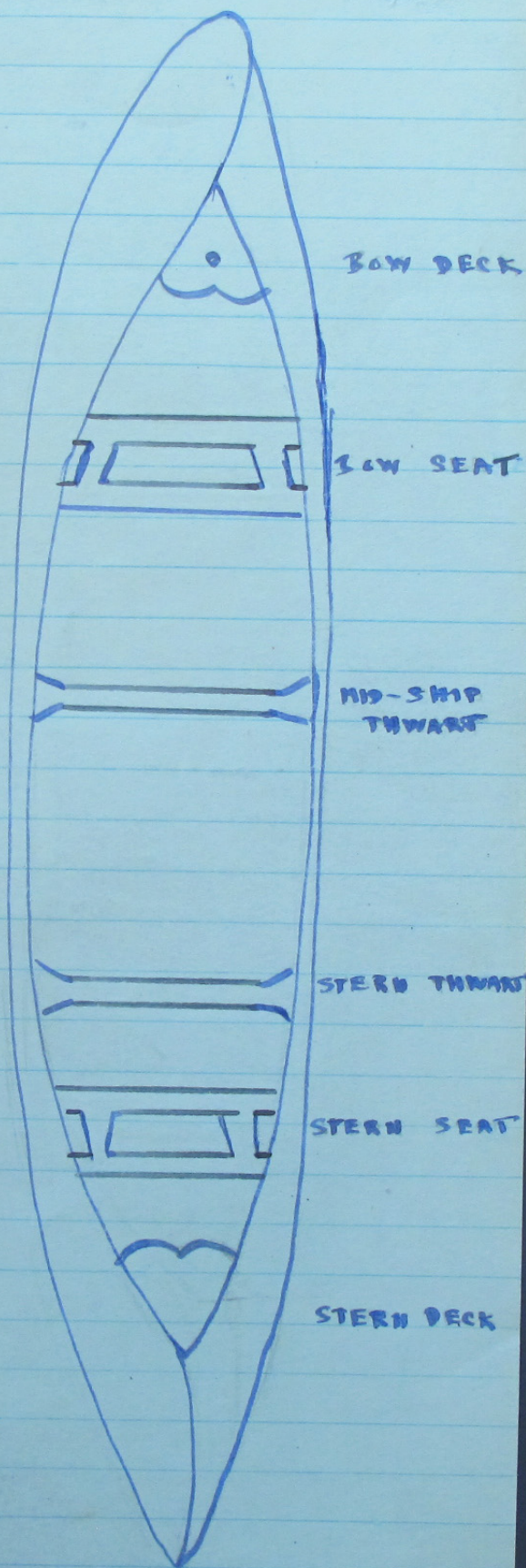
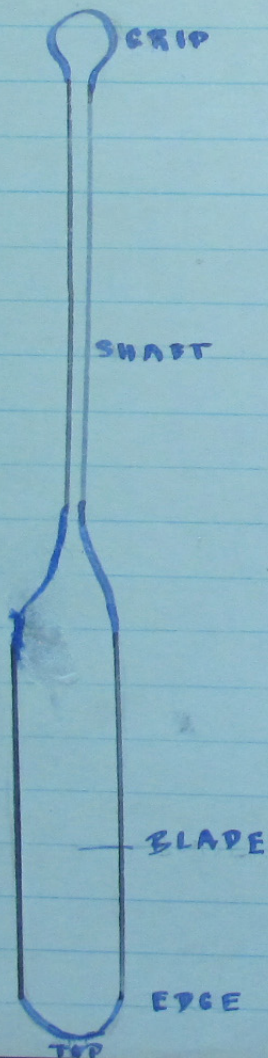
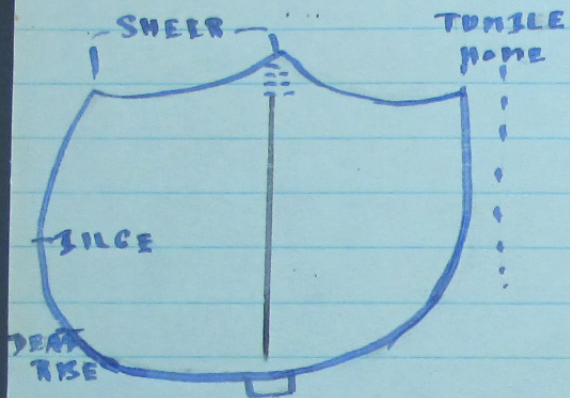
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

CANVAS COVERED CANOE.



OPEN GUNWALE CONSTRUCTION





Handling the Canoe on Land.

I. Launching from a Dock.

a) Never, under any circumstances, should a canoe be launched by lifting one end and dragging or pushing the other end over the hard surface. Doing this, chafe or wears the canvas right at the point that is most difficult to repair at the end of the keel where the bottom tapers down to form the sharp upward curve of the stern. Sand and gravel along the shore are just as abrasive.

b) When two people are to launch a canoe, they stand one at either end & lift it, turning it over at the same time, then setting it down carefully. They shift next to a point exactly amidships on opposite sides & lift the canoe by the gunwales with the hands spread far apart on either side of the balancing pt. In this position the canoe is carried to the edge of the dock, tilted forward & lowered into the water. The rest of the canoe is

load to a floating position by passing hand over hand along the gunwales.

c) The stern paddler holds the canoe in position alongside the dock while the bow paddler places the paddles, blades forward, in the canoe on the side away from the dock.

d) Loading.

Loading should proceed in such a manner as to keep the canoe on as nearly a level keel as possible. Therefore first load the duffle or your passenger, since these occupy the centre. Then your bow paddler, since she too is nearer the centre than the stern man would be. During the loading, the stern man being last to get aboard, kneels & steadies the canoe by holding the gunwale firmly amidships.

e) Docking.

Paddles are shifted on the side of the canoe away from the dock. Stern out first & then stern paddler kneels and holds the canoe amidships. Bow out.

Passenger or duffle out.

f) Canoe is returned to the dock by being lifted out of the water from one end, the length of the canoe at right angles to the dock. The bow and stern paddlers take up their positions on either side having passed the canoe head over head to this horizontal balanced position. The two people carry canoe back to its opposite place, lower carefully & then moving to either end, lift and turn the canoe to a position in which the gunwale on the high side, just covers the keel of the canoe in front at the midship section. The first canoe on the dock rests face down, keel to the wind.

Canoe Safety

1. "Don't give up the ship."
"Accidents do not happen, they are caused." In case of an upset in a canoe, in any water except rapids, there is little danger, provided you stick to the canoe, & do not attempt to swim ashore.

Right side up & full of water, your canoe will still support you. 178
Stick with it. You can't kick a canoe
down.

2. Stability Sequence - Weight as low as possible.

Note. In order to realize definitely the advantages + importance of keeping your weight as low as possible - get into a bathing-suit and try the following.

- 1) Get into canoe, sit directly amidships on the bottom with a hand on either gunwale and rock the canoe, gently at first and then more + more, as you discover your control of its motion.
- 2) Lie flat in canoe and roll from side to side.
- 3) Kneel in centre of canoe and notice the difference.
- 4) Stand and rock.
- 5) Change from midship position + sit in the stern seat - with care try the same rocking.
- 6) Kneel on the bottom, pretty well toward the centre of the canoe, knees well apart and a portion of your weight resting against the



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